



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## ECUADOR.

*Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Yellow fever—Fumigation of steamship Limari, from Chilean and Peruvian ports for Ancon.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, April 13, as follows:

Week ended April 11, 1905:

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 77, as follows: Yellow fever, 5; bilious fever, 1; infectious fever, 6; pernicious fever, 2; paludic fever, 2; fever (without classification), 12; enteric diseases, 11; meningitis, 1; smallpox, 1; tetanus, 3; tuberculosis, 12; whooping cough, 1; from all other causes, 20.

Mortality by ages: Less than 1 day, 7; 1 day to 1 month, 2; 1 month to 1 year, 18; 1 year to 5 years, 10; 5 years to 10 years, 4; 10 years to 20 years, 4; 20 years to 30 years, 11; 30 years to 40 years, 9; 40 years to 50 years, 5; 50 years to 60 years, 2; 60 years to 70 years, 2; 70 years to 80 years, 0; 80 years to 90 years, 1; ages unknown, 2.

April 7, 1905, steamship *Limari*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 8 cabin passengers and 1 steerage passenger from this port. Five cabin passengers and 1 steerage passenger from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete the required time from port of last exposure. Vessel was fumigated; seven immune certificates were issued.

## GERMANY.

*Reports from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

Consul-General Mason reports, April 10 and 14, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended March 25 was lower than it has been at any period since the last 4 months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.7 per thousand of the population, thus being lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.2. Three-fourths of the large German towns and cities showed less favorable health conditions during the week in question than Berlin. The following places had a considerably higher death rate than this city, namely: Hamburg, Cologne, Frankfort on the Main, Carlsruhe, Dresden, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Aix la Chapelle, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, viz: Cassel, Hanover, Leipzig, Charlottenburg (with 11.3), Schöneberg (with 9.1), and Rixdorf (with 8.6). The infant death rate dropped from 3.7 to 3.1 per year and thousand, thus being lower than the Hamburg, Munich, and Leipzig figures.

There were registered 110 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 86 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, 44 deaths from cancer, 15 deaths from scarlet fever, 8 deaths from influenza, 6 deaths from measles, 5 deaths from diphtheria, 2 deaths from enteric fever. Twenty-one persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 1 was higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.4 per thousand of the population, this being, however, considerably lower than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.9 per thousand. Of the large towns and cities of